THE CAMPESTRIAN VARIETY OF FROELICHIA FLORIDANA.—

FROELICHIA FLORIDANA (Nutt.) Moq., var. **campestris** (Small), stat. nov. *F. campestris* Small, Fl. Se. U. S. 397 and 1330 (1903).

I am unable to find what I consider specific characters to separate the plant of the prairies and plains of the interior of the continent from the coastal plain *Froelichia floridana*. In general the two can be distinguished by the rather elliptic-lanceolate leaves of the latter, these tapering from below or near the middle to base and apex, while the principal leaves of var. *campestris* are usually oblanceolate or subspatulate, broadest above the middle and more rounded to tip. In typical *F. floridana*, the well developed large plants have the lowest internode of the primary inflorescence commonly 1–2 dm. long (shorter in small and undeveloped plants), while the fully developed inflorescence of var. *campestris* has the lowest internode usually only 2–10 cm. long. I get no satisfaction out of the characters of pubescence and calyx relied upon by Standley in N. Am. Fl. xxi². 127, 128 (1917). His key characters are

"Pubescence on the upper part of the stem of very short, brownish hairs; one or both faces of the calyx-tube with 1 or 2 tuberculate or spinose ridges.....3. *F. floridana.*
Pubescence of the stems white-lanate; one or both faces of the calyx-tube with a basal spine.....5. *F. campestris.*"

In the fuller diagnoses the pubescence of the stem of *F. floridana* changes from "brownish" to "whitish or yellowish". Until stronger and more stable characters are found, I can hardly maintain *F. campestris* as a species.—M. L. FERNALD.

TWO FORMS OF RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.—

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM L., forma **album** (Pursh), stat. nov. *R. maximum*, β. *album* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 297 (1814).

R. MAXIMUM, forma **purpureum** (Pursh), stat. nov. *R. maximum*, γ. **purpureum** Pursh, l. c. (1814).

—M. L. FERNALD.

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